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FOUR OF THE 7000 CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF MESSINES RIDGE: TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

In a despatch of Saturday, June 9, Sir Douglas Haig stated: "The total number of prisoners taken by us since the morning of the 7th inst now exceeds 7000." Above are photographs of four of these men, who may be taken as typical specimens of the enemy against whom our troops have to fight. They will interest students of racial physiognomy.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE hear a great deal about ideas being accepted without examination because they come by authority. It is my experience nowadays that any idea will be accepted without any examination so long as it does not come by authority. This can be practically tested at any moment. Indeed, it makes a rather amusing parlour-game. Go into a crowded drawing-room and say, "I have had a revelation from heaven that it is dangerous to wear goloshes," and your friends will see, even if they do not say, that it is a silly idea. They will think it a silly idea because you give what is, after all, a reason for it. But if you simply say, without any reason or authority whatever, "Don't you know it's very dangerous to wear goloshes?" all their faces will instantly alter with intelligence and alarm, and they will discuss every aspect of this important piece of news except the question of where it came from. Say that the Pope or the Bible or the Sheikh-ul-Islam recommend a piece of plaster on the tip of the nose, and the people in the drawing-room will ask what good that can possibly do. But say that somebody, who may be nobody, is said to be recommending that nasal decoration, and the people in the drawing-room will be almost ready to decorate their own noses on the spot. It is, after all, even in the rational sense, something in favour of any formula that any public authority has made itself responsible for endorsing it. But in practice, if your remark has some authority, people will resist and criticise it. If it has no authority, they will surrender and swallow it. Such is the detached and daring freedom of the modern mind.

Now because notions are thus entering men's heads merely because they are in the air, and not because they have either authority or reason, the present problem of mankind finds them already embarrassed by some notions that are simply nonsense. There are certain phrases, repeated twenty times a day, that have never been examined by anybody—not by the people who repeat them, not by the people who invented them. It is hard to see how they ever became current, as they certainly have become current, among many cultivated people. Here is one of them, for instance, which is part of the stock-in-trade of our internationalists and anti-nationalists in the controversies about the war. I take the particular form of words from a correspondent writing to the *Cambridge Magazine*: "For it is ignorance of our neighbours which produces the misunderstandings which culminate in war."

Now why do people say this? Why do they accept it? Why do they repeat it? Why do they not only repeat it as a truth, but regard it as a truism?

Why will many of them regard me as perverse and impatient if I say it is senseless rubbish? It is because they have never, in the true and serious sense, thought what they are saying: they have never seen the assumption involved in what they say. The assumption involved is that it is impossible for any person really to differ with any other person upon any subject whatever. One man cannot possibly want to take what another man wants to keep. One man cannot possibly want to destroy what the other man wants to preserve. Two men cannot be in love with the same woman, or cannot distrust each other as

custodians of the same child. It is assumed that there must be some mistake merely due to mutual ignorance. It is assumed that each is wrong about the other's feelings, or (for all I know) that each is wrong about his own feelings. One man cannot wish to shoot water-fowl in a fen which another man wishes to drain and turn into a field or a farm. Apparently the water-fowl of the first man must be mere phantoms of the brain of the second man; or the farm of the second man a mere castle in the clouds created by the fancy of the first man. Sometimes, as at the beginning of this war, it is sharply demonstrated that the first man does at any rate mean what he

name of it is Alsace-Lorraine. It is sheer nonsense to say that it is ignorance of their neighbours that makes the French fight with their neighbours about the possession of Alsace-Lorraine. It is sheer nonsense to say that what has culminated in war is a misunderstanding about Alsace-Lorraine. Each party not only knows perfectly well what it wants, but knows perfectly well what the other party wants. The Germans say it is German of right, and wish to make it German in fact; and being German in fact; and being German does not mean a colour on a map, but a very definite system of government—or misgovernment. The French say it is French of right, and wish to make it French in fact; and being

French is not a name, but a reality so obvious that the Germans admit it in trying to alter it. And the two sides differ fundamentally about the two most fundamental things on which men can differ—about the very nature of human welfare and about the rational theory of right.

First, the point is not merely that German government in Alsace is exceedingly bad government, even for German government—that it is at once rigid and rabid, and perpetually producing abominable brutalities like those of Zabern. The point is that even German good government is bad government to a Frenchman or an Alsatian who considers himself French. He objects to being treated as a conquered Latin; but he would object, if possible, even more to being treated as a conquering Teuton. He is dissatisfied with being cut about with the sabres of Zabern; but he would be almost as much dissatisfied with being crammed with the culture of Frankfurt or congratulated in the speeches of Potsdam. If the Germans treated the Alsations well instead of badly, the result would be nearly as bad; and that is the definition of nationality. And second, the two parties differ in the vital matter of the test of the truth or falsehood involved. When a German Socialist says that Alsace is "old German land," even a German Socialist knows better than to pretend that it ever belonged to the new German Empire. He means that it belonged to something which he calls the German Race. For a Frenchman this is simply using pedantry as an afterthought to piracy; his point is that the German would say the same about another slice of France, if ever he took another slice. For that matter, if the German took Norfolk or Essex by main force he would have no difficulty whatever in maintaining that they were old German land. Cannot the professors find their favourite word "folk" in the name of Norfolk? Is not the philologist ready to prove by derivation that Essex must be a part of Saxony? The Frenchman goes by common sense and the clear facts of modern history; and by this test Alsace

is simply a part of France which happened to be a litter of little feudal holdings hundreds of years ago. But if the Germans choose to go by the test of a Teutonic type with a certain kind of hair, complexion, and accent, they can certainly claim to find it in Alsace, exactly as they are already finding it in Flanders. And with a little better luck, as I have said, they might have been happily employed in finding it in Essex. There is no disputing about tests any more than about tastes, and therefore no compromise with those who have covered with the vapours and the fevers of a fen something that has once shone among the fields of France.



A GALLANT IRISHMAN WHO DIED FOR THE EMPIRE: MAJOR WILLIAM REDMOND.

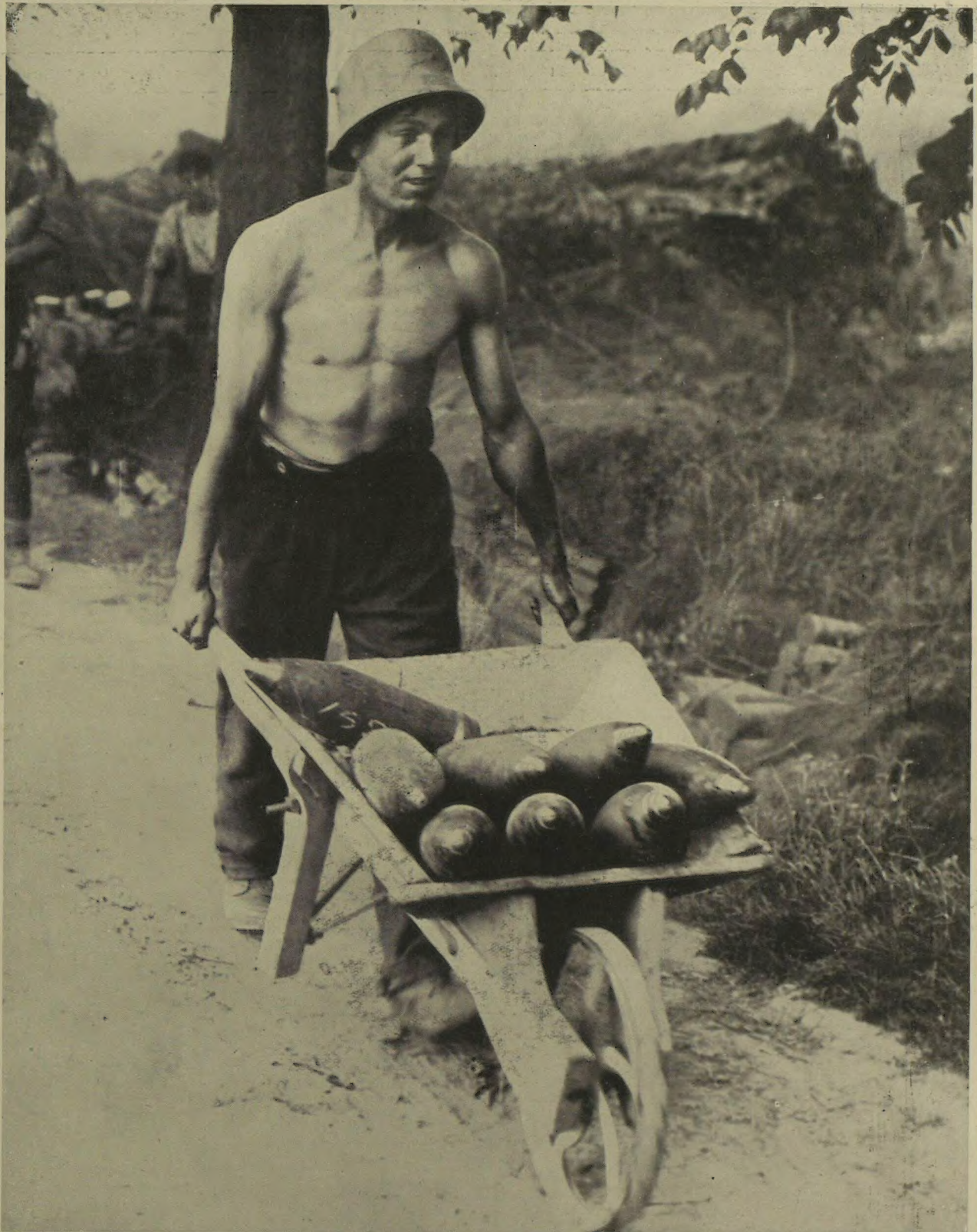
"I am far too old to be a soldier," wrote Major Willie Redmond, M.P. for East Clare, when he joined the Irish Brigade, "but I intend to try to do my best for whatever life remains in me to show that Ireland at least is true to her traditions." Younger brother of Mr. John Redmond, the famous Irish leader, Major Redmond was fifty-six. He was in the attack upon Wytschaete Wood and village, and fell like a patriot in that great British victory. In the House he was full of wit and fire, and much liked by men of many political parties, for everyone admired his courage and his chivalry, and will regret the fortune of war which has robbed the Empire of a brave and loyal soldier. Wide sympathy is felt for Mrs. Redmond, who was Miss Eleanor Dalton, daughter of Mr. James Dalton, of Orange, New South Wales.—[Photograph by Searns.]

says. He will probably demonstrate it first by shooting the fowl, and ultimately by shooting the farmer. And then, as at present towards the end of this war, there are generally weak and wild suggestions that, after all, they can both have what they want. It is implied that the quarrel can be made up by declaring that it never existed. In other words, it is implied that it is possible to plough a pool of water or entirely feasible to shoot water-fowl in a stable or a barn.

Now there is precisely such a potential fen or field among the districts in dispute in this war, and the

AT THE BATTLE OF MESSINES: FEEDING THE GUNS BY WHEELBARROW

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



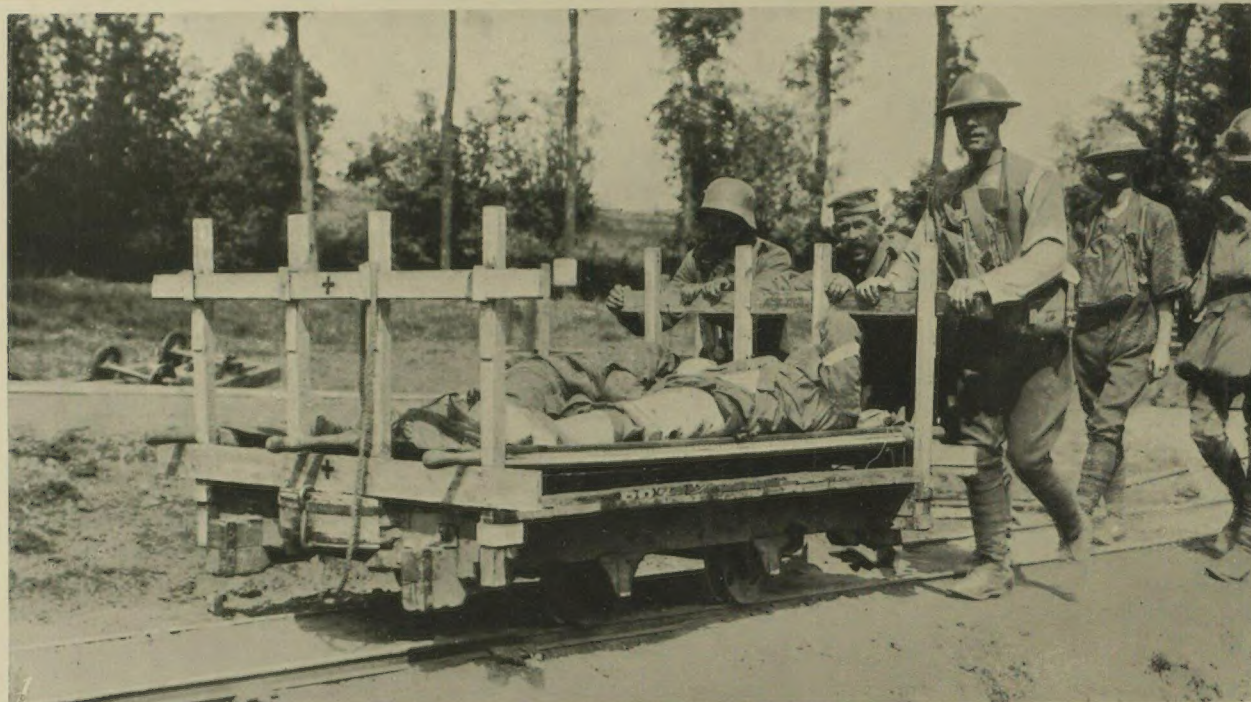
ONE MEANS ADOPTED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE UNPARALLELED EXPENDITURE OF SHELLS: A MAN OF A BATTERY AMMUNITION-SQUAD (STRIPPED TO THE BUFF IN THE INTENSE HEAT) BRINGING UP A WHEELBARROW LOAD.

One of our artillery-supply men, garbed in the same half-stripped manner in which most of our men toiled on the landing beaches and up the cliffs and in the trenches under the fierce sun of the Levant at Gallipoli, is seen here in France, helping to keep his battery supplied during the final hours of the earth-shaking cannonade which preceded the blowing-up of Messines Ridge. For days before the fateful three a.m. on June 7, a ceaseless rain of shells from big guns and small barraged on the Germans in the

trenches of the doomed Messines Ridge. The weather, as in England during that week, was intensely hot, and the men who fought and supplied the guns worked "stripped to the buff." So fast and furious was the firing that relays of wheelbarrow men had to be told off to help in keeping the guns "fed." To and fro they kept trundling wheelbarrow loads of shells, taking a couple of hundred-weight and more as a barrow-load per man each time—as the man seen above is doing.

THE BATTLE OF MESSINES RIDGE: TWO PHASES OF THE STRUGGLE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



1. PART OF THE INEVITABLE TOLL OF VICTORY: BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED—TWO GERMAN PRISONERS HELPING WITH STRETCHER-CASES ON A RAILWAY TROLLEY.

As on previous occasions, German prisoners taken at Messines Ridge were glad to lend a hand in bringing back the wounded. Two of them are seen in the upper photograph—the far one in a German helmet, and another in a round German cap—helping a tall British soldier to push a trolley conveying two wounded men on stretchers to a dressing-station. "The stretcher-bearers," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in his account of the fighting, "were heroic fellows, as in every battle from which I have seen them coming back

2. BEFORE THE STORMING OF THE RIDGE WHICH HAD SO LONG DOMINATED THE BRITISH POSITIONS SOUTH OF YPRES. SHELLS DROPPING ON MESSINES.

with their burdens of men-heroes over the cratered ground of dreadful fields, such as that of Wytshaete and Messines, still shelled heavily by the enemy." The lower photograph shows a distant view of Messines itself, with shells bursting on and about it. For a week before the final attack the British guns were bombarding the ridge with increasing violence, which culminated in a tornado of shells that broke out immediately on the explosion of the mines. The accuracy of the British gunnery was remarkable.

"THE EARTH QUAKED": A TYPICAL MINE EXPLOSION AT THE FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPOTI AND GENERAL.



EQUAL TO ONLY A FRACTION OF THE TERRIFIC UPHEAVAL CAUSED BY THE "NINETEEN DEEP MINES EXPLODED AT MESSINES":
A SINGLE MINE ELSEWHERE PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE MOMENT OF EXPLOSION.

The battle of Messines Ridge opened with a terrific upheaval unprecedented even in this war of huge events. "At 3.10 a.m.," said Sir Douglas Haig's official despatch, "nineteen deep mines were exploded simultaneously beneath the enemy's defences." Mr. Philip Gibbs, who saw it, has given a vivid word-picture of the scene. "Out of the dark ridges of Messines and Wytschaete, and that ill-famed Hill 60, for which many of our best have died, there gushed out and up enormous volumes of scarlet flame from the exploding mines, and of earth and smoke all lighted by the flame spilling over into

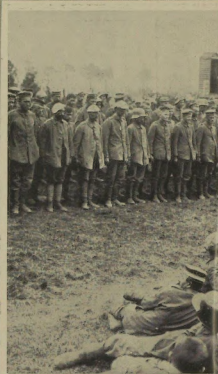
fountains of fierce colour, so that all the countryside was illuminated by red light. Where some of us stood watching, aghast and spellbound by this burning horror, the ground trembled and surged violently to and fro. Truly the earth quaked." Again, describing the moment of detonation, the same writer says: "The metal disc was touched. In just one tick of time there was the noise of the earth in travail, a rending, rushing noise breaking out into a vast roar as though a cliff were falling down a precipice. A frightful tremor made all the ground rock. The earthquake happened."

"A PROOF OF VICTORY WRITTEN IN HUMAN FIGURES": GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED AT MESSINES RIDGE.

OFFICIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.



A FEW OF OUR 7000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE BATTLE OF MESSINES RIDGE:
CAPTURED GERMAN RESTING.



LINED UP FOR EXAMINATION: SOME OF THE
ADVANCE GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE
BATTLE OF MESSINES RIDGE.



OBVIOUSLY GLAD TO BE ALIVE AND SAFE IN BRITISH HANDS:
A SMILING GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS.



WELCOME TO MEN WHOSE SUPPLIES WERE CUT OFF BY OUR BOMBARDMENT:
RATIONS BEING SERVED OUT TO GERMAN PRISONERS.



"STANDING TO-DAY IN THE SUNSHINE WITH COLOURED
PRISONERS BE-
HIND THEM."



LANDSCAPE'S TIED ABOVE THEIR HEADS": GERMAN
PRISONERS BE-
HIND THEM.



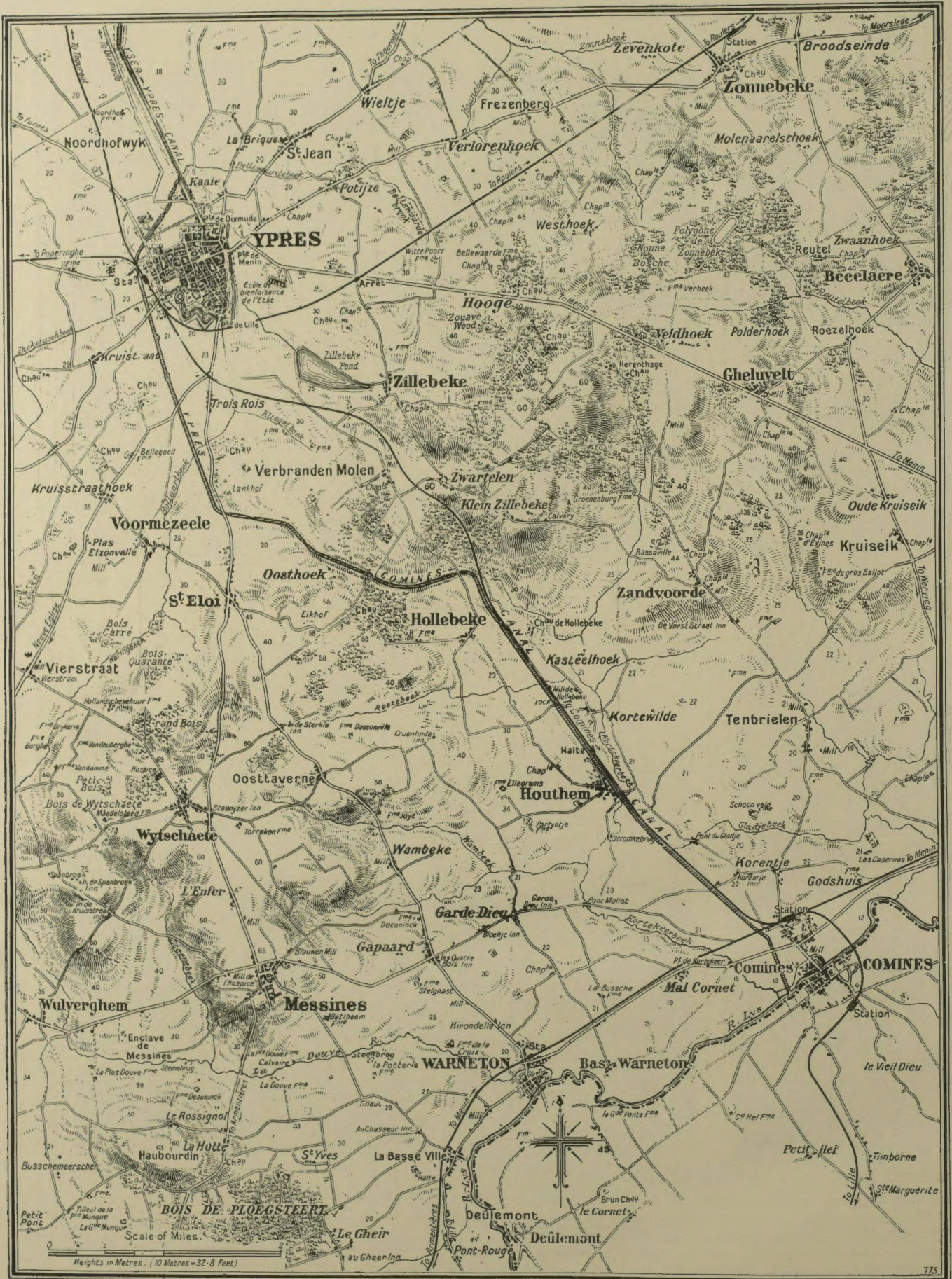
UNDER EXAMINATION: A GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS NEAR MESSINES
BEING INTERROGATED BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

As mentioned on our front page, the total number of German prisoners captured by the British troops in the Battle of Messines Ridge, between the early hours of June 7 and the evening of June 9, was officially given as over 7000. "One great proof of victory," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs on the 8th, "is the relief of some of those deadly places in the salient under direct observation from Messines Ridge. . . and another great, written in human figures, is one huge mass after another of German prisoners, a thousand or more in each assembly place in the fields along the roadside. They were lying and standing to-day in the sunshine, with coloured handkerchiefs tied above their heads, many of them stripped to the waist to air their shirts, some still wearing their heavy shrapnel helmets with sackcloth covering, all drenched with fatigue and the prolonged strain of our shell-fire, so that they sleep with their heads on

loaves or lying as though dead in huddled postures. They wake at intervals, asking for water, and then sleep again. There are such crowds of these field-grey men that they are surrounded at their own numbers." Writing again on June 9, Mr. Gibbs continues: "It is no wonder that after such experiences of our gun-fire the German prisoners show no regret at being in British hands. I saw new batches of them to-day. . . They stretched themselves in the sunshine and took their ease in the green fields, drinking quarts of water provided by their guards. It was not with resignation, but with joy, that they found themselves on our side of the line away from all that horror of the fire-zone. 'Now we shall go on leave,' they said to one of our officers. 'We are sick of this war.' . . All the prisoners are extraordinarily ignorant of the feeling of hatred they have aroused against themselves in the world."

"YPRES IS NO LONGER A SALIENT": THE MESSINES RIDGE BATTLEGROUND.

MAP REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE "TIMES."



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT BRITISH VICTORY OF JUNE 7: THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF YPRES, INCLUDING THE MESSINES-WYTSCHAETE RIDGE, OOSTAVERNE, AND LA DOUVE BROOK.

"The Messines-Wytschaete Ridge," said the first despatch of June 7, on the great battle, "which for over two and a-half years has dominated our positions in the Ypres salient, was stormed by our troops this morning. In this attack we captured the villages of Messines and Wytschaete, and the enemy's defence systems . . . on a front of over

nine miles from south of La Douve Brook to north of Mont Sorrel. Later in the day our troops . . . carried the village of Oostaverne." Mr. W. Beach Thomas writes: "The attack stretched from Observatory Ridge, through St. Eloi, Hill 60, Wytschaete, Petit Bois, Ploegsteert Wood, and a score of places. . . Ypres is no longer a salient."

THE VICTOR OF MESSINES RIDGE: A FAMOUS BRITISH GENERAL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



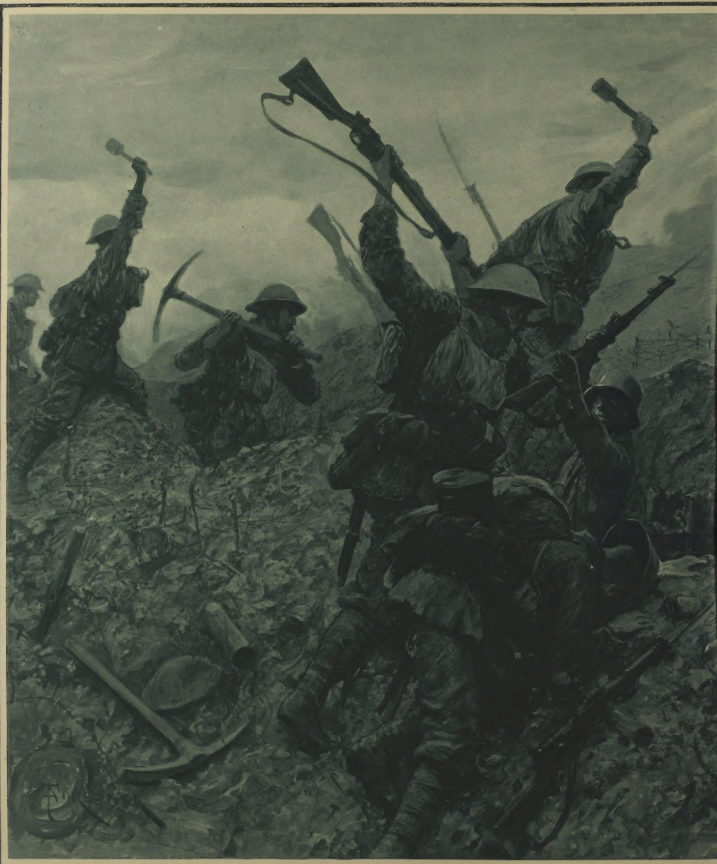
STANDING ON THE EDGE OF A MINE-CRATER AKIN TO THOSE CAUSED BY THE TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS AT MESSINES: GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER, WHO PREPARED THE VICTORIOUS ATTACK OF JUNE 7 WITH "GREAT CARE AND THOROUGHNESS."

This portrait of the victor in the battle of Messines Ridge is of particular interest from the surroundings in which it was taken. General Plumer is seen with a group of officers inspecting the effects of a mine exploded for instructional purposes—an indication of the care with which the great attack was "rehearsed." In his second despatch after the action, Sir Douglas Haig said: "At 3.10 a.m., 19 deep mines were exploded simultaneously beneath the enemy's defences. . . . Following on the great care and thoroughness in the preparations made under the orders of General Sir Herbert Plumer, the complete success gained may be ascribed chiefly to the destruction caused by our

mines, to the violence and accuracy of our bombardment, to the very fine work of the Royal Flying Corps, and to the incomparable dash and courage of the infantry." Sir Herbert Plumer was born in 1857, and entered the Army in 1876. He first made his name by the relief of Mafeking. In the Great War two years ago he held command of the Fifth Army Corps, and in the second battle of Ypres he carried out the withdrawal operation to the new line we have since held in a manner that won him high praise from Lord French. Since then he has had the chief command of the group of army corps constituting our Second Army, holding the Ypres front.

A DESPERATE BOMB AND BAYONET FIGHT: A BAVARIAN

DRAWN BY A. FORSESTER FROM



"STURMTRUPPEN" COUNTER-ATTACK AT GAVRELLE MILL.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



EIGHT TIMES TAKEN AND RETAKEN IN ONE DAY: A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK

Gavrelle is a village in the Scarpe Valley, on the north side of the river, not far from Roubaix and Opper. It was the centre of one of the most ferociously fought battles of the present "push." "When our men advanced," describes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "they were met by masses of Germans, and once more the tide of battle had an ebb and flow, and both sides passed over the dead and wounded in search of retirement. Eight times the old windmill beyond the village changed hands. Eight times the Germans who had dislodged our men were not so pious or stout. Men were fighting here as though these bricks and wood were worth a King's ransom, or a world's empire, and in a way they are worth that, for the windmill of Gavrelle

ACROSS THE HILL SLOPE LEADING UP TO GAVRELLE MILL BEATEN BACK.

was one point that would decide a battle." "Finally, our men retook and held the windmill, amidst a 'chaos of timbers and bricks, and sand-bags and rusty wire.' Special 'Sturmtruppen,' picked men assembled as a 'last-ditch' force, were employed by the German Higher Command to retake the windmill of Gavrelle. They were largely Bavarians, who were further incited to do their utmost by a specially bitter and savagely worded 'Order of the Day,' issued to them by their fire-eating leader, the Crown Prince Rupprecht. Beaten back, and shot down wholesale, the survivors mostly went to fill the British prisoner 'cages.' It will be noted that certain of our men threw captured German bombs.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

THE TERRAIN OF OUR JUNE BATTLES: KITE-BALLOON VIEWS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



IMMEDIATELY IN REAR OF OUR EVER-ADVANCING BATTLE-LINE: LOOKING DOWN ON A LARGE CAMP; INFANTRY LINES, HORSE AND TRANSPORT LINES.



THE STARTING-POINT OF THE VICTORIES OF THE PRESENT MONTH'S GREAT PUSH: A SECTION OF THE FORMER BRITISH BATTLE-FRONT TRENCH-LINES.

A general bird's-eye view of the character of the *terrain* across which the British Western Front advance is progressing, can be gathered from these two illustrations. They are camera-views taken from one of our observation kite-balloons, overlooking part of the tract of country which extends from the Ypres district to the Somme and Scarpe Valleys. Both our numerous observation-balloons for directing the artillery fire,

and our aeroplane squadrons for the same purpose, for mapping, and for dropping bombs on the enemy's reinforcing troops and reserve trenches at the back of the overthrown Messines Ridge and Wytshaete positions, took a notable part in winning Sir Herbert Plumer's great victory. Referring to our air work, Sir Douglas Haig, in one of his earlier reports, says: "The enemy aircraft were prevented from taking part in the battle."

LIKE THOSE AT MESSINES: GERMAN CONCRETE DEFENCES DEMOLISHED.

LOWER PHOTOGRAPH BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



FALLEN INTACT AMID THE RUINS OF THE HOUSE WHICH HAD SUPPORTED IT: A GERMAN OBSERVATION-POST BUILT OF SOLID CONCRETE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.



TYPICAL OF ENEMY TRENCH DEFENCES WRECKED BY BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE: RUINS OF A GERMAN OFFICER'S DUG-OUT ON THE CANADIAN FRONT.

The enormous strength and solidity of the German trench defences which our guns and mines have to demolish are well shown in these two photographs. "I walked to-day," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in describing the Messines battlefield, "through the old German trenches. They were horribly smashed, so that only bits of trench, a few traverses here and there, and concrete emplacements knocked sideways above the closed entrances of deep

tunnels and dug-outs, remained among the shell-craters. . . . Most of those killed were buried as they died, buried under masses of earth flung up by the exploding shells, buried in their tunnels which fell in upon them as they crouched under the drum-fire of our guns, hiding deep in those subterranean chambers." Describing the prisoners, the same writer says: "Some had to be searched for below ground, cowering in the dark pits."

FIGHTING THE PRUSSIAN GUARD IN THE HINDENBURG

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM



IN THE MAIN STREET OF THE VILLAGE: "KNOCKING OUT" A FORTIFIED HOUSE.

Bullecourt village was one of the key positions of the "Hindenburg Line," in the Scarpe Valley. It was strongly garrisoned by picked regiments of the Prussian Guard, with orders to hold it at all costs. The Germans fought stubbornly, it is admitted on all hands—but, desperate as was their resistance, it did not avail against the heroism and dogged tenacity of our men. They fought, hand to hand, and beat the "Potsdam giants"—even now the ranks of the reformed and reorganised Prussian Guard, in spite of its many hammerings, are full of brawny men (largely Guard Landwehr reserves), averaging over six feet in height. One fierce fight is depicted here. It took place in the main street of Bullecourt. "House after house

LINE AT BULLECOURT: A HOT MOMENT IN THE BATTLE.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



BRISTLING WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND PACKED WITH THE "POTSDAM GIANTS."

repeatedly changed hands, while the village itself was impartially shelled by both sides until finally captured by us." At the moment shown, "our infantry had been temporarily held up by a fortified house bristling with machine-guns, which enfiladed the lanes up which our men were approaching. A trench-mortar (seen to the left in the foreground) was brought up, and after some preliminary shots, succeeded in knocking out the fort with high-explosive bombs." A bomb from the trench-mortar can be seen curving in flight towards it through the air like a big ball. The fortified house, in process of demolition, is seen across the open space, in the centre of the background. Its ruins were finally stormed.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

"THERE IS GREAT FIGHTING ROUND OPPI": BRITISH BOMBERS WORKING ALONG GERMAN TRENCHES TO OPPI WOOD.

DRAWN BY S. REGG FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE HARD ROAD FROM ARRAS TO DOUAI: BRITISH TROOPS WINNING THEIR WAY STEP BY STEP NEAR OPPI WOOD AND ITS "SINISTER, GHOSTLY" CHÂTEAU.

Our drawing shows British bombers working up the German front line and establishing a post at Oppy. The two men in the left foreground are throwing German bombs against the Germans. Just below them is the entrance to a German dug-out from which the smoke of a bomb is still oozing. The man to the right of the dug-out, in the act of throwing, is wearing an "apron" of bombs ready for use. To the right again, in the foreground, is a man carrying up a Lewis gun, with a bucketful of spare "drums" hanging at his side. In the background is Oppy Wood, with the scaffolding of a German observation-post at the left-hand end, while dimly seen through the trees to the right, among which shrapnel is bursting, are the figures of some Germans and the white ruins of a building. Describing our attack on Oppy, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "Our guns made good target practice of it, flinging up rosy clouds of dust from its ruins of red brick. But one house still stands in Oppy Wood. It is a big, white chateau, which

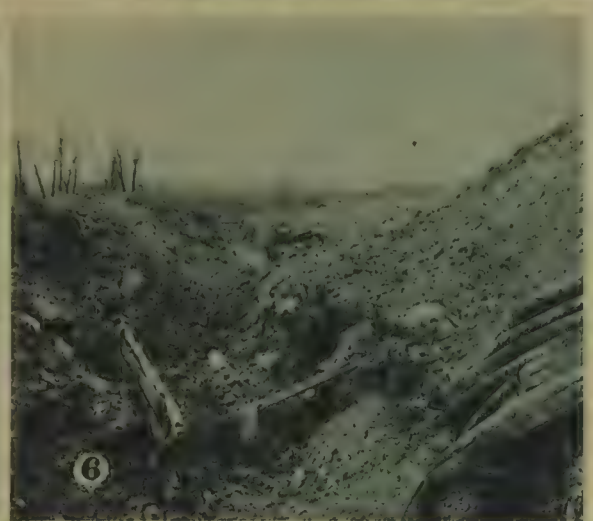
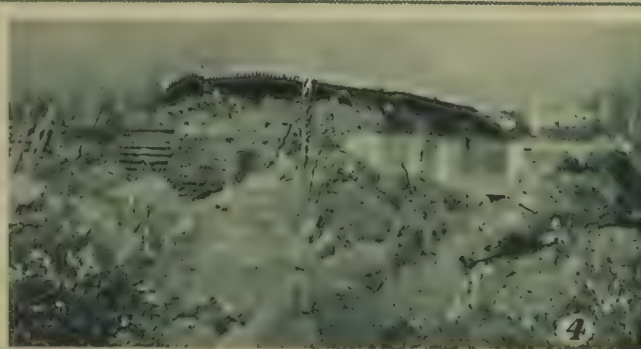
is clearly visible, with empty windows and broken roofs, through a thin fringe of dead trees. A sinister, ghostly place . . . while I watched our shells crashed through the trees about it. Below Oppy, where our men fought a few days ago so that they are now on the edge of the village and wood, is Gavrelle, which is ours, above Greenland Hill." Writing later, Mr. Gibbs says: "North of the River Scarpe there is great fighting round Rœux, Gavrelle, and Oppy. . . . In Oppy, the Germans there have been very busy. . . . They made machine-gun emplacements, not only in pits and trenches, but in branches of many trees, and wired themselves in. The Second Guards Reserve held the village and wood and white chateau. . . . When our men attacked they found themselves at once in a hail of machine-gun bullets. . . . They were withdrawn to the outskirts of Oppy, so that our guns could get at the enemy. . . . Northwards we stormed and won long trenches running up from Oppy to Arleux."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

CAUSE AND EFFECT: A FRENCH BOMBARDMENT: AND ITS RESULTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



It is seldom possible to illustrate so exactly as do the photographs here reproduced the sequence of cause and effect in artillery fire. The large photograph, which was previously published in our issue of September 30 last, was taken from a French aeroplane during the bombardment by French guns of German positions in the Hindenburg Line at Auberive, which the French troops shortly afterwards occupied. Towards the right is seen the network of the German front trenches before the village of Auberive. Further to the right, where the numbers 5, 10 and 11 appear on the photograph, can be faintly traced the winding course of the River Suippe. Smoke from the bursting French shells is seen rising from the German positions, and enveloping the doomed village in one huge cloud. The photograph is, in itself, a wonderful example of the skill of the French air scouts in aeroplane reconnaissance, and of the value of their work to their commanders for the purpose of directing artillery fire. The numbers marked on the large photograph correspond with those of the smaller photographs, and indicate the points at which the latter were subsequently taken. The small photographs show the destructive results of the French shell-fire at these particular points. Further details of the objects shown in the smaller photographs are given below.



THE CAPTURE OF AUBERIVE BY THE FRENCH: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN FROM AN AEROPLANE, OF THE ACTUAL BOMBARDMENT; AND SUBSEQUENT PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE VARIOUS POINTS INDICATED THEREON BY NUMBERS, AND SHOWING SOME OF THE DAMAGE DONE.

As explained above, the numbers of the smaller photographs, taken at Auberive after the French had captured it, correspond with the numbers, indicating their several positions, on the larger photograph, which was taken from a French aeroplane during the preliminary bombardment. Photograph No. 1 shows the effects of the French shells on a typical one of many German *points d'appui* and small forts. No. 2 shows the condition in which the captured German trenches were found. A German sign-post is seen, bearing the words, "nach Küchenplatz" (to the kitchen-place). No. 3 shows the remains of the emplacement of a German battery, with a gun or ammunition-wagon, shattered by the French shells. No. 4 shows the ruins of a small but very strong

German fortified post. No. 5 shows the results of the French bombardment on the German defensive line before the River Suippe. No. 6, like No. 2, is another typical scene in the captured German trenches, showing their general appearance after the bombardment. No. 7 shows all that remained of some of the deepest German dug-outs and trench-shelters. On the left is a French officer viewing the wreckage. No. 8 illustrates the demolishing effect of the French artillery fire on the solid concrete structures built by the Germans in their trenches. No. 9 shows the destruction wrought at a strongly fortified German *point d'appui*. In Nos. 10 and 11 are seen the effects of the French shell-fire on the German defences on the banks of the Suippe.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF
THE BOOKOF SACRED
SCIENCE.SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIDAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF
PAPYRUS, ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

WHERE PURE SCIENCE HAS HELPED THE WAR.

NEVER were the benefits of desperate competition more strikingly demonstrated than during the present war. One might take examples by the score from any one of our services engaged in the actual work of fighting, to say nothing of the marvellous things that have come to pass, through this quickening leaven, in the innumerable services tributary to the fighting forces.

In making a mental survey of such of these products of competition as are, at any rate, in some way associated with my own province of work, I am impressed, perhaps, more with the devices borrowed by the Army and Navy from the biologist.

Take such as are concerned, for example, with coloration. It is now a matter of common knowledge that guns, and gun-emplacements, are cunningly concealed by causing them to blend with their environment. Our use of khaki is based on this appreciation of safety conferred by "concealing coloration," though when the lesson has been thoroughly assimilated by the military authorities the flat-topped, disc-shaped cap will disappear.

Coloration in the animal kingdom, broadly speaking, may be described as "obliterative"—that is to say, of a nature such as shall cause the wearer to blend with its surroundings, so long as it remains at rest. This harmony, this "mantle of invisibility," is obtained sometimes by "counter-shading," as among many beasts, birds, and fishes where the upper parts are dark-coloured, while the under parts of the body are white. Thus are the reflecting surfaces of the body toned so as to cancel out strong contrasts of light and shade, the factors which ensure detection by prowling enemies. Aquatic creatures, from fishes to lowlier forms, are often translucent, so that they float unsuspected through the water.

Many creatures acquire a wonderful harmony with

their surroundings by means of longitudinal or transverse stripes, which have the effect of breaking up the outlines of the body. Sometimes these stripes are worn only during the infantile stages, as with young wild pigs and young grebes and emus. In other cases, spots, which were originally derived from stripes, are worn and discarded with the seasons. Thus deer living in woods of temperate climates where the trees are deciduous develop spots during the summer, for these simulate flecks of sunlight falling through leaves; while in the winter, when the trees are bare, the spots are discarded for a self-coloured coat. In forests,

a wide berth. Yet even these liveries become mantles of invisibility while the wearer is at rest, and desiring to escape detection—or rather, disturbance. They become "warning" colours only when predatory animals are near enough to strike.

In many of the butterflies and moths the coloration of the upper and under sides of the body are extraordinarily different. Perhaps the most striking instance of this is that of "Kallima," whose upper surface is of a brilliant blue and orange, so that it affords an easy mark in the chase. But suddenly it will vanish, as it were, into space. These mysterious disappearances are due to the fact that the insect suddenly alights among the branches of some bush, and at once closes its wings, the under sides of which are so like the coloration of a dead leaf that detection is almost impossible.

Some attempt to evolve a confusing coloration of this kind for aeroplanes is now being made by the Germans, who are painting the wings and bodies of some of their machines of different colours, vividly contrasted. The effect of this, probably, in an aerial contest is to confuse the pursuer's sense of distance and size—by no means a difficult matter when once the rigid contours of the machine are

more or less effectually broken up. The time may come when some material of translucent character is devised for the wings, for this would further increase the difficulty of fully appreciating the full area of the mark to be hit.

Thus, then, have the apparently useless "theories" of learned professors as to the why and the wherefore of the coloration of animals suddenly become of immense practical importance. Men's lives hang upon them. Once more are we reminded that "pure science," as well as "applied science," must have its claims considered when the Treasury makes its doles for the advancement of science—doles which are smaller than in any other country claiming to be regarded as civilised.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



SHOWING A MINE-CRATER IN THE MAIN STREET: IN THE VILLAGE OF VRAIGNES.

Canadian War Records.

where the trees are evergreen, the spots are worn the year round. The dark spots of the leopard and the great blotches of the giraffe are, in like manner, protective in function.

Some mammals (as the skunk, for example), some reptiles (like the coral-snakes and the heloderm lizard), and many insects (like bees and wasps) have the body coloured with startling contrasts of black and white, red and black, or black and yellow; and coloration of this type is intimately associated with nauseous properties—either the wearer is capable of ejecting sprays of irritant poison, often evil-smelling into the bargain, or it has a nauseous taste. But by these tokens predatory animals give the wearers of such liveries

"STANDARD-BEARERS FOR CIVILISATION": GENERAL PERSHING ARRIVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



ON BOARD THE LINER: THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

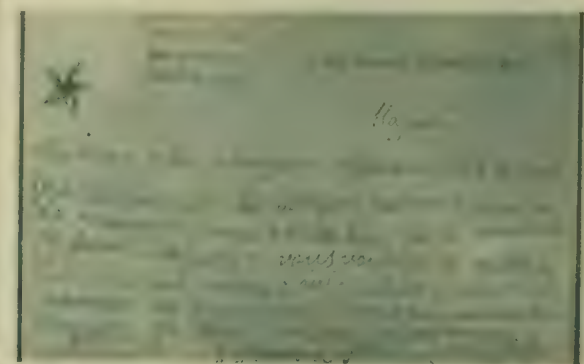


AT EUSTON: GENERAL PERSHING AND THE DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES WHO MET HIM.

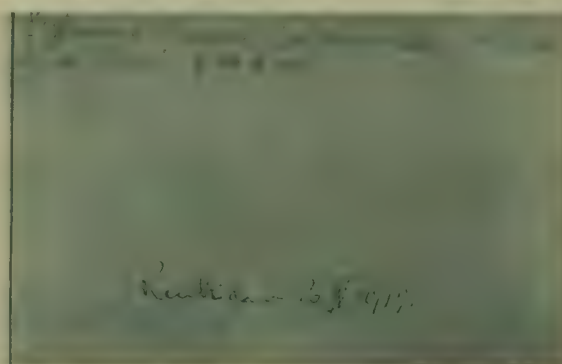
General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Force, who has crossed to Europe in advance of the Army destined for his command, together with his Headquarters Staff, arrived at Liverpool on June 8, and proceeded at once to London, where he was met at Euston by Lord Derby, the War Minister; Field-Marshal Viscount French; Admiral Sims, of the U.S. Navy; Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, and Staff officers. On the following day General Pershing and his Staff were received by the King. The first illustration shows the General and members of his Staff on board

the liner. Reading from left to right the names are: Front Row—Col. Harbord (Chief of Staff); Major-Gen. Pershing; Col. Alvord (Adj.-Gen.); Col. Brewster (Inspector-Gen.). Back Row—Lieut.-Col. Ireland (Medical Officer); Col. Taylor (Chief of Engineers); Major Dodd (Chief of Aviation); Col. McCarthy (Chief Quartermaster); Col. Bethel (Judge-Advocate); Col. Russel (Chief Signal Officer); Col. Williams (Chief of Ordnance); Capt. Margetts (Aide-de-Camp). The Front Row in the second illustration comprise (left to right): General Pershing; Mr. Page; Admiral Sims; Earl Derby; Viscount French.

ALFONSO, MINISTER OF CHARITY: HIS MAJESTY'S WAR WORK.



"MAJESTÉ, SI VOUS VOULIEZ LE METRE EN SUISSE": A LITTLE FRENCH GIRL'S IMPROMPTU LETTER TO KING ALFONSO.



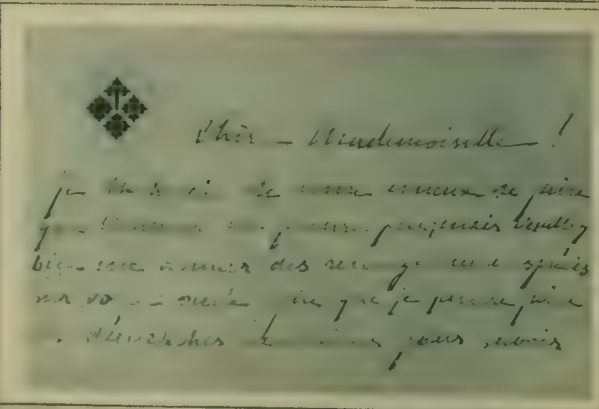
A TYPICAL APPEAL TO KING ALFONSO, ON BEHALF OF A FRENCH PRISONER: THE END OF SYLVIANE'S LETTER.



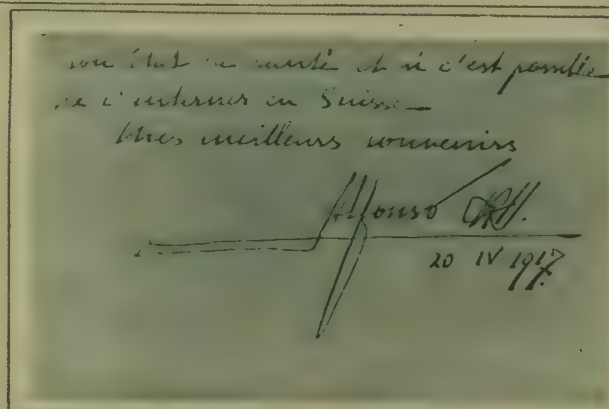
SEATED AT THE DESK WHERE HE CONDUCTS HIS BENEFICENT WORK: KING ALFONSO.



DISTINGUISHED HELPERS IN KING ALFONSO'S WORK OF MERCY: THE COUNT OF LA UNION AND DON EMILIO MARIA DE TORRES.



FROM KING ALFONSO TO A LITTLE FRENCH GIRL: HIS MAJESTY'S PERSONAL REPLY TO SYLVIANE SARTOR.



THE CONCLUSION OF KING ALFONSO'S CHARMING LETTER TO LITTLE SYLVIANE SARTOR: HIS MAJESTY'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE.

King Alfonso has been the reverse of an idle onlooker during the great conflict. At an early stage of the war he initiated, in the royal palace at Madrid, a bureau for the discovery of the fate of missing soldiers, for ameliorating the lot of prisoners, giving news to their distressed families, and otherwise mitigating, as far as in him lay, the sorrows and hardships incidental to war. In this work of mercy he has had the sympathetic help of his British consort, Queen Victoria Eugenia, and of the Queen Mother,

Maria Christina, while many distinguished Spanish gentlemen and ladies have given their personal services, including the Count of La Union, Secretary of Embassy; Don Emilio Maria de Torres, the King's private secretary; and the Sisters of the Convent of Santa Isabel. From small beginnings the work has grown into a great organisation, conducted with admirable method. More than a thousand letters reach the palace every day, and every one is answered. The expenses, which are heavy, are borne entirely by the King.

(Continued opposite.)

IN THE PALACE AT MADRID: KING ALFONSO'S "MINISTRY OF CHARITY."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LACOSTE.



WHERE SPANISH LADIES OF NOBLE LINEAGE ASSIST IN KING ALFONSO'S WORK OF MERCY: ONE OF THE INFORMATION OFFICES IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID, WITH ITS FEMININE STAFF.



A ROYAL AGENCY THAT HAS RELIEVED THE AGONY OF SUSPENSE IN THOUSANDS OF ANXIOUS HEARTS: THE OFFICE OF SEARCH FOR MISSING SOLDIERS IN THE PALACE AT MADRID.

Continued.

"To-day," writes M. Albert Mousset in "L'Illustration," "it is a veritable Ministry of Charity." The King of Spain has well been called "Alfonso the Magnanimous." The interests of British, Russian, and Italian soldiers and their relatives are also looked after. Applications for help are classified under the following heads: information regarding prisoners of war, requests for news of friends in occupied countries, civil repatriations, exchange of prisoners and severely wounded men, remittances, and commutation of penalties." King Alfonso's influence has saved from execution many persons condemned to death. The little girl's letter reads: "Majesty, Mamma is always crying since her brother was

made prisoner. Majesty, Mamma has just received a card yesterday to say that he was dying of hunger. Majesty, if you would put him in Switzerland, for he has been a prisoner for two years, and Mamma will certainly be ill. Majesty, I thank you in advance. Sylviane, your servant. Sylviane Sartor, 14, avenue d'Antin, Paris. I am eight years old." The King's reply reads: "Dear Mademoiselle! I will try my best so that Mamma may not cry any more, but please give me exact particulars about your uncle, so that I can take the necessary steps to learn his state of health, and if possible to get him interned in Switzerland. My best remembrances. Alfonso XIII."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL AND SONS, BACON AND SONS, LAPAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, NELSON, KIDD AND BAKER.



MAJOR ALFRED H. BENDER,
Leicester Regt. Son of Mr. Alfred Benger, India Office (retired). Killed in action.



LIEUT. FRANK ANDREW,
Border Regt. Mentioned in despatches. Son of Mr. F. Andrew, Lewisham.



LIEUT.-COL. C. F. PRETOR-PINNEY,
D.S.O.,
Rifle Brigade. Son of late Col. F. Wake Pretor-Pinney, of Somerton-Erleigh.



2ND LT. T. ELWORTHY,
(B.Sc. Camb.). K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt. Second son of Mr. and Mrs. R.P. Elworthy.



LIEUT.-COL. J. HERBERT RIDGWAY, D.S.O.,
N. Staffs Regt. Son of late Mr. C. Ridgway, and of Mrs. Ridgway, of Grappenhall and Daresbury.



2ND LT. J. ROY MITCHENER,
Princess Patricia's Canadian L.I.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mitchener, Toronto.



LIEUT. (ACTING CAPT.) T. WATKIN BLOTT,
Northumberland Fusiliers. Son of Mrs. Blott, of Esher, Surrey.

2ND LT. C. D. N. CALEB,
Devonshire Regt. Only son of Professor and Mrs. C. C. Caleb, Lahore



CAPT. W. A. VERSCHOYLE,
R. Irish Fusiliers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. F. Verschoyle, of Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.



MAJOR JOHN BURGH TALBOT LEIGHTON, M.C.,
Scots Guards and R.F.C. Elder son of Sir Bryan and Lady Leighton.



2ND LT. P. NORRIS WOOD,
(of The Homestead, Malvern Wells). K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt. Died of wounds.



2ND LIEUT. PERCY GEDGE TWYMAN,
R. Fusiliers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Twyman, of Cheshunt.



LT. E. P. ELWORTHY
(B.Sc. Lond.), R. Engineers.
Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Elworthy, Hendon.



LIEUT. D. F. G. JOHNSON,
Manchester Regt. Son of Rev. Alex. Johnson, Saffron Walden.



CAPT. G. W. BOWYER-BOWER,
E. Surrey Regt. Son of Capt. Bowyer-Bower, Bramham Gardens, S.W.



2ND LIEUT. OWEN B. GOOLD JOHNSON,
Suffolk Regt. Son of Rev. Alex. Johnson, Saffron Walden.



2ND LIEUT. A. B. DOE,
Black Watch. Son of Mr. George Bramhill Doe, Home Lea, Errol.



MAJOR G. G. KNIGHTON,
Oxon and Bucks L.I. Formerly Science Master, St. Andrew's College, Toronto. Mentioned in despatches.



2ND LIEUT. JOSEPH GOODMAN,
R. Lancaster Regt. (att'd. Loyal N. Lancs Regt.)



2ND LIEUT. ALFRED GEOFFREY BEVILLE,
Queen's Westminster Rifles. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Beville.



SUB-LIEUT. S. K. CROSS,
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Officially reported as killed while on active service.



LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS SAVAGE NESBIT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O.,
S. Staffs Regt. Fought with distinction in the S. African and European Wars.



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Fine English Lozenge-Cut Table Glass
Mounted in Sterling Silver.



Decanter, height 9½ inches	£3 0 0
Ice Pail with Silver Drainer and Tongs	4 19 6
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Claret or Champagne Jug, with Ice Container, Quart size	11 10 0
Sugar Dredger, with screw top	1 5 0
Fruit Salad Bowl, with Silver-mounted Lining, Cover and Servers, Diam. 9 ins.	16 15 0
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TO SCORN GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES: RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.



CONVEYING TO THE RUSSIAN TROOPS, IN FRANCE THEIR NEW GOVERNMENT'S CALL TO CONTINUE THE WAR: GENERAL PALITZIN
(ON HORSEBACK) READING DESPATCHES.



SWORN TO DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY'S LIBERTIES, AND SUMMONED BY THEIR GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT ON: RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE
MARCHING PAST THE REVOLUTIONARY FLAGS.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd has just issued another stirring appeal to the Russian Army to continue the war. "The Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies on the Eastern front," it states, "has sent to our troops a wireless message proposing to indicate to them the way towards an honourable peace. . . . The German General has forgotten that Russian troops know whither German divisions and heavy batteries have been taken from our front. The German General has forgotten that we in Russia hear the noise of the bloody battles which are being fought on the

Franco-British front. He has forgotten that Russia knows that the overthrow of her Allies would mean the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberty." The above photographs illustrate a scene on the Russian front in France, when General Palitzin read out to the troops despatches from the Petrograd Government likewise urging continuance of the war. He also spoke personally to seven soldiers chosen to attend the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd. The troops then marched past the Revolutionary colours with perfect order and discipline.

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Size of Lamp, 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ROSMERSHOLM." AT THE ST. MARTIN'S.

It was the sneering complaint of the heretics in the old days that an Ibsen performance on our stage was as solemn an affair as a funeral service, and it is certainly true that English acting of Ibsen's plays has established traditions, for which there is no warrant, of deadly deliberateness. Apply such methods to "Rosmersholm," that masterpiece of retrospective drama in which the gloom of tragedy thickens with each fresh discovery of the past, and the result is damaging to a story that is only too likely to depress, with its limp doctrinaire of a hero and its atmosphere of concealment, unless its exposition is very crisp. Unfortunately, both Mr. William Stack and Miss Mary Grey, at last Tuesday's matinee—the first of a series of performances—were overpowered by the too old traditions of solemnity. The new Rosmersholm, however, saved the man's impressiveness by subdued tones and slow speech, and showed us too little of his redeeming idealism; and too rarely from the quiet of Miss Grey's Rebecca did there flare out the flame of the woman's inner intensity. From both players we could have done with less reverence and more vigour. Oddly enough, the minor characters were the most satisfactorily interpreted. Mr. Fisher White's portrait of the dreamer Brendel, Mr. Brydson's massively modelled Rector Kroll, and Mr. Frank Cochrane's thumbnail sketch of the unscrupulous journalist Mortensgard could not well have been bettered.

"SHEILA." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Miss Githa Sowerby's types in her tale of sentiment, "Sheila," are so amusing in themselves and so truly observed that for their sake we can extend indulgence to the artificiality of the plot which they serve to keep alive

If the plot does not convince, the acting is refreshingly natural. Such an actor as Mr. Aubrey Smith can walk through a maze of artificialities and retain his naturalness; Miss Fay Compton, wonderfully improved, is nature itself, both as raw girl and struggling woman; Mr. William Farren's old curmudgeon is a joy at his every appearance; the married shop-girl of Miss Joyce Carey is portrayed with admirable breadth of humour; and Mr. Lance Lister's boy shows youth in its most engaging aspects.

"THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF M. DUPONT," AT THE AMBASSADORS.

Out of all M. Brieux's plays, his "Three Daughters of M. Dupont" ought to appeal most to English audiences,

cheats you into tears through his over-emphasis. Put there is so much legitimate entertainment provided by the intrigues of his two families, Duponts and Mairauts, over their matrimonial bargains, and by the squabbling of the young couple who are married, that for once in a way the earnestness of the propagandist does not stand in the way of his audience's claim to be amused. They should be amused, at the Ambassadors, by the play; they should be delighted by the interpretation. Miss Ethel Irving's

performance in the rôle of Julie, the rebel bride, has lost none of its passionate and even ferocious intensity; this is a creature in pain who uses both teeth and claws. Mr. Hallard's husband might really be thought of as a pathetic figure; and in the encounters of old Dupont and the no less greedy Mme. Mairaut there is not a point missed by either Mr. O. B. Clarence or Miss Alice Beet—true ensemble theirs.

The trouble involved in the use of some fountain-pens make them merely a trial. They are liable to run dry at an inconvenient moment, and without a filler and special ink-bottle it is impossible to get them into order again. The Cameron Self-Filler does not soil fingers or clothes, and it requires no filler or special ink. Dip it into any ink-bottle, press the bars, and the pen is ready for use. It is fitted with nibs to suit all kinds of handwriting, and the price depends upon which of the gold iridium pointed nibs is used—whether it be a Barless, Waverley, Hindoo, J, or Bankers'. It is a British product of the well-known pen-makers, Macniven and Cameron, Ltd., Waverley Pen Works, Birmingham, who will forward an illustrated list.



SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON, R.A., ADDRESSING GIRL GUIDES AT FOOT'S CRAY PLACE.

The Girl Guide movement has an enthusiastic supporter in Miss Gladys Waring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Waring, the latter of whom is President of the Foot's Cray Troop. Our photograph shows the Division at Foot's Cray Place, where an inspection and first-aid display were followed by sports. Mr. Waring complimented the Guides on their efficiency, and Sir George Frampton congratulated Miss Waring on the soldierly bearing of the Division. The portrait of Miss Waring is inset in our picture.

just because it is so little didactic—just because so much of it is sterling, sparkling comedy. It has its thesis, to be sure, worked with more or less elaboration in three varieties of feminine unhappiness. There is the daughter who is unhappy because she is wrongly mated; there is the second, who is unhappy because she is single; and there is the third who is neither one nor the other, and has bought her sex-experience in the hardest of schools. And the playwright is at pains to use these examples as so many cudgels for attack on the French *dot* system and the tyranny of French parenthood. Of course, M. Brieux overstates his case, and

out a filler and special ink-bottle it is impossible to get them into order again. The Cameron Self-Filler does not soil fingers or clothes, and it requires no filler or special ink. Dip it into any ink-bottle, press the bars, and the pen is ready for use. It is fitted with nibs to suit all kinds of handwriting, and the price depends upon which of the gold iridium pointed nibs is used—whether it be a Barless, Waverley, Hindoo, J, or Bankers'. It is a British product of the well-known pen-makers, Macniven and Cameron, Ltd., Waverley Pen Works, Birmingham, who will forward an illustrated list.



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Do not let Grey Hairs appear.

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Used by Steamship Companies, on Atlantic Liners, Yachts, Motor Boats, Polytechnic Tours, &c., and has received testimonials from Royalty, the Nobility, Doctors, Chemists, Army and Naval Officers. Absolutely harmless and produces no bad after-effects.

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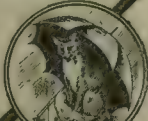
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HOW A "BEARDED LADY" KILLED ALL HER SUPERFLUOUS HAIR BY DISSOLVING OUT ROOTS AND ALL.

For the benefit of *Illustrated London News* readers, Lady explains how she accidentally discovered a New Absorption Process which Permanently Removed her Hairy Mask after Electricity, Tweezers, Caustic Pastes, Lotions, Powders, and all other Depilatories and Advertised Remedies had absolutely failed to do anything but harm.

By following simple directions given below, any woman now has the means of easily preparing and using in her own home this wonderful process, which has hitherto been a carefully guarded secret known only to a few high-priced specialists.

Full directions are now made public for the first time.

All who are afflicted with superfluous hair will be interested to learn of the amazing discovery made by Miss Kathryn B. Firmin, who until recently was deeply humiliated by the repulsive growths upon her face, neck, and arms. As the hair constantly became more thick and hideous she tried every process and remedy advertised or recommended but

found to her sorrow that if any of these removed hair at all, the effects were only temporary, and new growths soon appeared stronger than ever. Even hours of torture under the cruel electric needle simply meant great pain, a sore and blemished skin, and the inevitable disappointment. After spending huge sums in efforts to get rid of her terrible and beauty-destroying affliction, Miss Firmin was about to give up in despair, when by chance she learned of a means by which the beauties of Ancient Rome are said to have permanently banished superfluous hair. With only a very slight clue as to the nature of this remarkable process used in bygone ages, Miss Firmin tells how she set to work experimenting in her tireless efforts to wrest the lost secret from the past. From the accounts of Miss Firmin's discovery which have recently aroused so much interest among women with superfluous hair, there seems to be no doubt that at last there has been found a way, most radically different from anything hitherto known, by which any woman can now rid herself permanently, harmlessly, and painlessly of all superfluous hair-growths by dissolving them out of existence, root and all. One part of the process consists of a solution easily obtained

and prepared by anyone, which possesses the remarkable quality of being readily absorbed by the hair, so that it creeps down to the root, dissolving as it goes, just as oil creeps up a lamp wick. It is, perhaps, needless to caution anyone who uses this process which has so deadly an effect upon the hair, that

it must never by any chance be permitted to touch hair which is not to be destroyed. In explaining the process Miss Firmin mentions that it is perfectly natural and ineffective to the skin, as anyone can quickly prove by experiment, but she disclaims all responsibility for permanent loss of desirable hair, such as eyebrows, hair of the head, etc., to which the process is applied. Even though the accidental application be insufficient to dissolve the hair at once, it will eventually die and fall out, and there exists no known means of restoring life to hair roots thus affected.

For the benefit of any readers who may be interested, and who wish to be rid of their superfluous hair by this remarkable process, we are authorised to announce that Miss Firmin has agreed to send all necessary particulars regarding its preparation and use to any reader sufficiently interested to send her two penny stamps for return postage. Simply address Miss Kathryn B. Firmin (Suite 18C), 48, Dover Street, London, W.1, and full instructions will be sent by return post in plain sealed envelope. On account of the great demands upon Miss Firmin's time, she has stipulated that this offer must be announced to expire positively at the end of ten days.



After bearing for ten years the affliction of a humiliating and repulsive hairy mask, with beard and moustache like a man's, Miss Firmin permanently removed it all in a single night by means of the marvellous new absorption process explained in this article.

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SCRUBB'S AMMONIA MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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Glide Smoothly Never Grate

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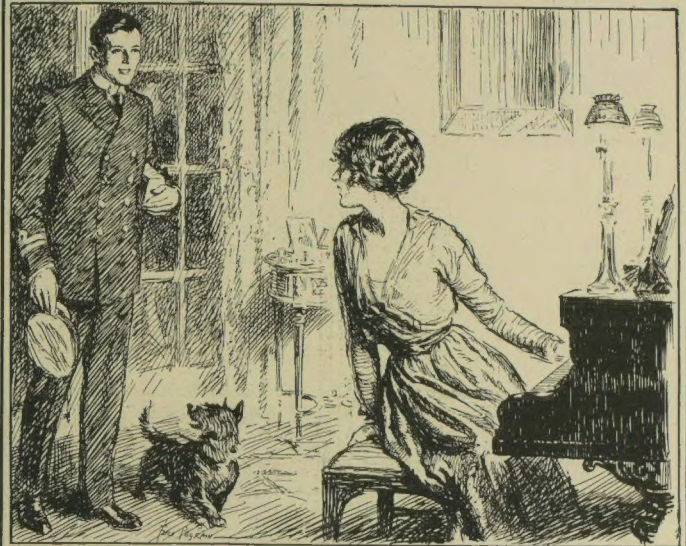
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Gives instant relief from Catarrh, Asthma, etc. The Standard Remedy for over 40 years.

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Yes. Practising. But we'll have an interval for rest and refreshment now. Do sit down. And do light up. I know you can't be happy for long without a Kenilworth.

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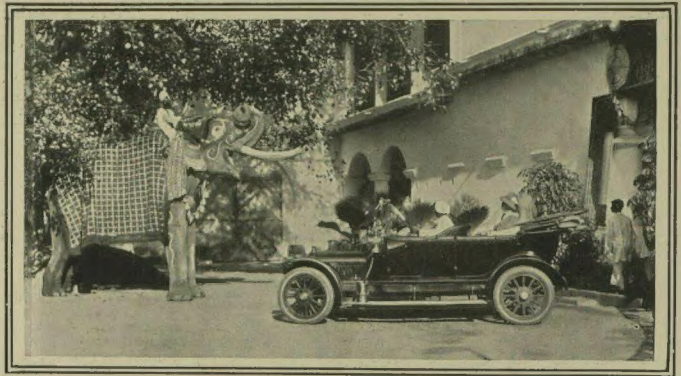
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Roads and the War.

One of the matters which the war has brought into prominence is that of the old-time system of road-making. If anyone who is interested really desires to see for himself how three years of virtual neglect have exposed the weakness of road-construction, he has only to take a run out of London for five-and-twenty miles along any of the great main arteries, and he will learn enough to satisfy himself that, however well adapted the system was to the needs of the traffic of fifty years ago, it is hopelessly inadequate to those of modern times. Take, for example, the Bath Road, which probably carries as much traffic of all sorts as any highway in the kingdom. In places there are holes—actual holes—nine inches to a foot in depth in certain sections between London and Slough! Of course, the given reason is that the road-surface has been subjected to an extraordinary amount of heavy motor traffic since the war, and that under circumstances which have precluded any serious work of repair. That is so, but all the reasons in the world will not dispose of the main argument that it is the road *bed* that is at fault; and where that is inadequate the whole road must obviously be wrong. That is not criticism, but a plain statement of obvious fact. The road

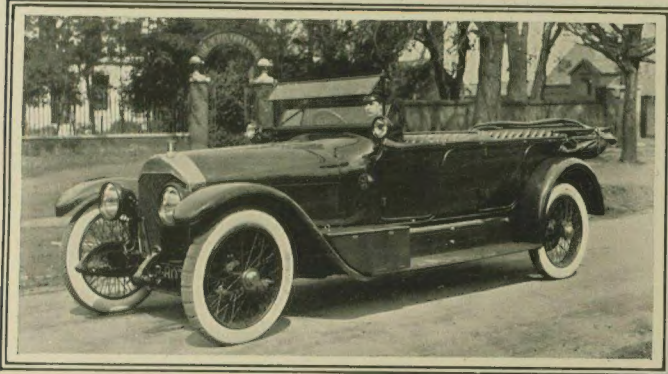
And unless the war ends very soon, and the road authorities are able to get rapidly to work in repairing the damage, that reconstruction will have to be undertaken sooner rather than later. As a matter of fact, the Road Board branch of the Board of Trade will have to make up its mind quite early that it must find very large sums of money for this work. We have got into the habit of regarding the present great volume of heavy motor traffic as a temporary phase of road locomotion, whereas it will be found that it is nothing of the kind, and the bulk of it is here to stay. True, much of it will be diverted from the purposes of war to those of peace; but it will, nevertheless, remain. We are, for instance, placing a vast supplementary acreage under cultivation of one sort or another—to say nothing of the land being put under grain. I do not

in a very great increment of the volume of motor traffic on the highways; but I do not imagine that proof is needed—the proposition is perfectly obvious. Many millions of money will be needed to put the roads into a state to carry this traffic. There is nothing more certain, except that it has got to be done properly. Patching and tinkering



A SUNBEAM IN THE EAST: A STATE ELEPHANT AT THE SALUTE.

This unconventional photograph shows a State elephant obviously impressed by the excellent 16-h.p. Sunbeam motor-car, saluting it in the courtyard of the Rajah of Pittapur. The elephant is in State array for the occasion of the Aksharabhasam.



A SHAPELY CAR OUTSIDE THE GOLF CLUB, ACTON: A 30-35-H.P. NAPIER.

This handsome car is a notable model—the Napier, which has conquered the European Alps under the official observation of the Royal Automobile Club, and has attained a standard which may be held faultless. The body is built by the Cunard Motor and Carriage Company, Ltd., Putney, and is a finely finished example of coachwork.

engineer of a century ago could not have foreseen the developments through which highway traffic was fated to pass—he could only plan as far as he could see; but the net consequence is that sooner or later the main roads will have to undergo a complete process of reconstruction.

the employment of railway stock for war purposes has been to throw a great deal of the burden of commercial transport on to the roads, where much of it will remain. It would be possible to multiply these examples almost indefinitely if it were really necessary to prove that the war will result

think there is room to doubt that a very large proportion of the small-holders who are growing crops of all kinds for patriotic reasons now will continue their activities after the war for purposes of profit. That will connote very wide schemes of collection and distribution of produce, and those schemes can only become practical through the employment of motor transport. That will mean a very large increase in the volume of all traffic as compared with pre-war times. Again, one of the results of

in the old way will only lead to greater expense later on, and there is nothing to be done but to face the facts.

A Hire Concession.

Apropos of the recent drastic regulations formulated by the Petrol Control Committee in the matter of the use of petrol in hired cars, the Motor Trade Association has succeeded in securing substantial concessions. Briefly, these amount almost to a state of "as you were." In effect, the Committee says: "No petrol for pleasure, but a reasonable amount for public or private business purposes." Hired cars may be used only for such duties, or for the conveyance of passengers to and from a railway station or port, and for these purposes an allowance of petrol will be granted as follows: Where the owner has one car only, thirty gallons per month; two cars, twenty-five gallons per car per month; three or more cars, twenty gallons per car monthly—these allowances to be claimed on special forms obtained from the Motor Trade Association, and certified by a responsible official of the Association. The Committee makes it clearly known that, should a car be let for hire for any purpose other than those specified on the permit, both the latter and the corresponding motor-spirit license will be at once withdrawn. W. W.

Vauxhall

THE CAR SUPEREXCELLENT

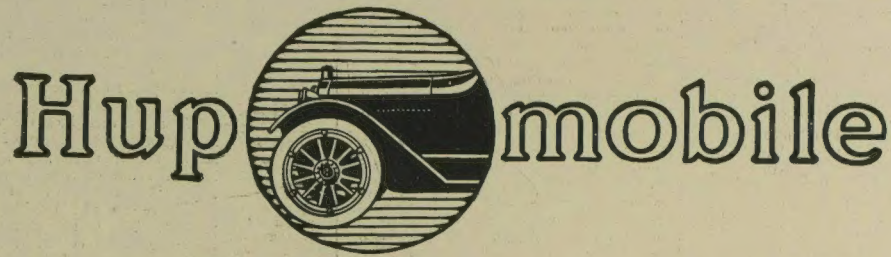
A test out-testing all others; and differing from all others in that it is applied to each single machine and not merely to one or two of a series.

THAT test is the test of war service. It is competitive in the highest degree. It is applied over the widest possible range. It is the severest known in the annals of motoring. Its findings are therefore unimpeachable, and the outstanding fact they

reveal to car buyers is the unequalled success of the 25-h.p. Vauxhall staff car—"the finest car on active service." Have your name added to the waiting list for the new 25-h.p. Vauxhall to be brought out on the arrival of peace. Write for waiting list particulars.

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And at Petrograd LONDON, W. 1. Works: Luton, Bedfordshire





The Spirit in Which the Hupmobile is Built

THE Hupmobile spirit says "No!" to every hint of compromise or cheapness.

It injects an extra factor of safety into every part subjected to stresses or strain.

It puts the greatest steel mills in America on their mettle to meet the Hupmobile standard.

It guides every motion of every hand that shapes a part, or gauges it for accurate size and fit.

It has set in motion a system of inspection—of rough materials, finished parts, and assembled cars—which has no superior.

It is a captious, critical, unsatisfied spirit—a spirit of inquiry and supervision that is remorseless and untiring.

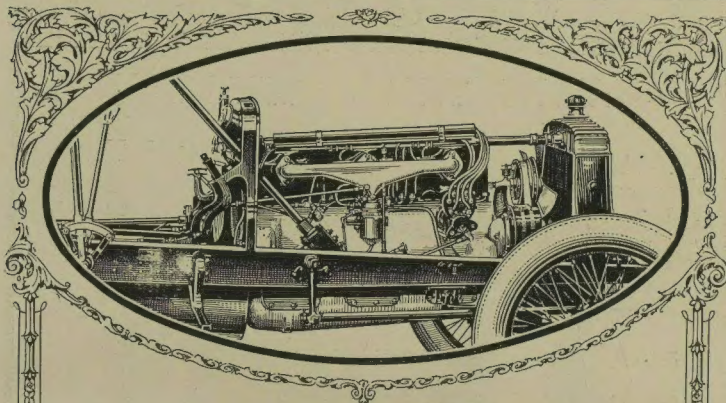
It has one thought—and one thought only—that nowhere in the world shall there be a man who can say that his money will buy him as good a car in its class as the Hupmobile.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke, (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam-shaft and crank-shaft bearings, bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5 seater, 134" on 7-seater.) Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5 seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre-carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

HUPP MOTOR-CAR CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Sole Concessionaires British Isles—WHITING, LTD., 334-340, Euston Road, London.



A Masterpiece

GR^{EAT} as the progress and development of the petrol motor has been in the last decade, it was not until the Daimler Company produced the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine that a MASTERPIECE was recognised and acknowledged.

FOR years the motor engineering world had accepted the imperfect poppet valve system, and had struggled with the inefficiency of cams, tappets, springs, noise, loss of compression, pockets in the combustion chamber, overheating, etc.

THE Daimler Engine was revolutionary. By a system of perfectly lubricated sliding sleeve valves all the above troubles were eliminated, giving pride of place to a motor of unrivalled simplicity and efficiency, running with a silkiness and flexibility which is a revelation to every motorist who experiences its performance.

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in the way of soaps, is Gibbs's Cold Cream Soap, famous for its softening and beautifying effect on the complexion.

By virtue of the Cold Cream combined with the purity of all the materials used in the manufacture of this soap, it is not only a cleansing agent, but a skin food.

Of all Chemists, 5d. per tablet.

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TRIAL SAMPLES
of Shaving Soap, Dentifrice, and Cold Cream Soap sent on receipt of 2d. in stamps.

LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a great demand now for more nurses, both V.A.D. and paid, in the war hospitals, and any woman who knows even a little about tending the sick will be welcomed. At the same time, many of the Voluntary Aid Detachment women complain that they are not employed in nursing, but relegated wholly to the dirty work of the domestic department of the hospitals—scrubbing floors, washing up greasy utensils, and the like. As old Herbert said about sweeping out a room, a noble motive "makes the action fine"; but, all the same, women brought up in refinement, with cultured brains and nervous systems, and muscular systems relatively weak, are no more fitly put upon such rough, coarse work than a racer would be set to lug loads like a cart-horse. Still, thousands of such women have accepted work of the kind for which they are little suited, and are sticking to it as their war-time duty—all honour to them! There is little doubt, if the census be consulted and all circumstances properly considered, that nearly all the available women are now occupied in some way. Before further complaints are made that women are not coming forward to fill all the places clamouring for their work—in many kinds of factories, on the land, in munition works, in hospitals, in offices in France, in canteens—let it be reasonably considered if the women of the age and physical capacity, and free from other urgent duties as mothers, house-workers, or tenders of the helpless, are actually in existence in the numbers now demanded.

Communal kitchens, in which Lady Askwith is interesting herself so strongly, and with which the Queen showed her sympathy by attending the opening of the first one in London, are most reasonable in theory; but for some reason they have never yet been very successful in practice. Possibly the war is going to change that, as it is producing many other alterations. There was a very energetic and capable effort made several years ago in Gateshead, by Canon Moore Ede, to carry on a kitchen of this sort, modelled, as he stated, on a successful experiment in Sweden; but, after some ten years' experience, the Gateshead kitchen had to be closed. I know of several other attempts, all ultimately failing. Yet it seems so reasonable a proposition that instead of each housewife, whether of the artisan or middle classes, buying and cooking separately the food for her family, it should be professionally purchased and prepared on a large scale in one big kitchen, whence the portions can be carried away to be consumed by the purchasers in their own homes. As Lady Askwith says: "Take the case of a mother with a family and a new baby in arms; how can she find time properly to buy and cook for them all, in addition to cleaning the house, washing and dressing the children and keeping their clothes mended, and taking the baby out for an airing?" She advocates making a start with a kitchen in every town, in any place and with any materials available; and she is the President of a Central Committee to advise and aid local workers. Let us wish the good idea all success!



A GRACEFUL AFTERNOON COSTUME.

Carried out in putty-coloured silk with braid-work and fringe of the same tone.

Though dress is so simple, easy, and little complicated, it still manages to be becoming on pretty and graceful wearers. One of the whims of the moment that is very inexpensive and yet effective is the tulle scarf that is sported by five out of six women. Simply a length of tulle (and the rainproof variety is economical), either white, black, or matching the colour of the frock or hat; it can be worn laid over the shoulders, with the ends caught down under the waistbelt at each side, or put round the throat from the front to the back, crossed behind, and brought over to fall loosely in front. From one-and-a-half to two yards of tulle is the desirable length.

Then another inexpensive decorative effect is much in vogue in the shape of beads. Large beads and small beads, amber, jet, or parti-coloured ordinary British beads or rare Venetian or Egyptian necklets—anyhow, a string of beads hanging round the neck, giving colour and brightness, is really good style at present. The great-majority of gowns are cut down at the throat, more or less—and for girls it is decidedly more rather than less. Then these trifles of cheap yet gay-coloured decoration partially cover the bare neck and relieve the effect. The cut-down-all-round throat also prevails, and leaves an absolutely collarless neck that wants some little addition for outdoor wear. The coat-frock is immensely popular; and the loose jumper in some one of many varieties of fabric is worn with a silk, taffetas, crêpe-de-Chine, or voile skirt, for the smartest gown possessed, very often.

A pretty finish to a hat for wear with a cut-down frock has a small turn-down brim, with a strap under the chin passing from the brim at the ears; the strap may be close up to the chin, or fall loosely on the chest. A hat of natural brown tagel, for example, had for all trimming a wreath of ivy-leaves set round the top of the crown, and under the wreath a loose twist of nut-brown tulle, which was then twirled into a loose rope and passed from one to the opposite edge of the brim, falling well down on the bosom. Very narrow black velvet answers well on a hat of any colour for the chin-strap. Transparent hats are in favour; some are of black net, the crown quite soft and unlined, so that it moulds itself on the coiffure; and some are of black lace wired to shape, with a brim: a hanging fringe of lace or net may be set round the brim, shading the eyes and softening the whole effect. A Russian tiara shape, with many coloured small beads covering the high front, is pretty for some faces. A great deal of gold lace is used in trimming wider shapes; and, again, some toques are covered with the new veils that have a deep edging of gold or coloured embroidery, which falls down the back. Some such veils are made expressly for millinery, having gold or silver thread used to make a round crown ornamentation, and repeated at the edges to fall just an inch or two over the brim all round. Wide-brimmed shapes are used with wreaths of tiny blossoms, or with one bead plaque and a ribbon band. But everything must appear simple. FILOMENA.

URODONAL

RHEUMATISM.
MIGRAINE.
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"Before taking URODONAL I was a helpless invalid."

MEDICAL OPINION.

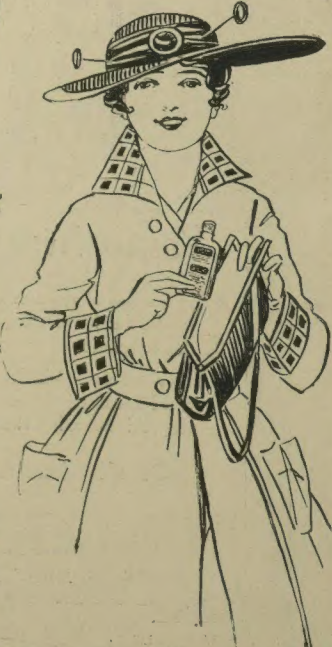
"Unfortunate sufferers from chronic rheumatism, gravel, gout, sciatica, arthritic migraine, renal or biliary colic can obtain immense relief by taking URODONAL, which will thoroughly eliminate the uric acid from their system. A course of treatment occasionally—at the rate of three teaspoonfuls a day in half a tumblerful of water between meals—is generally sufficient to prevent relapses."

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The regular use of JUBOL keeps the complexion clear, the eye bright and the skin soft, smooth and flexible.



If you want to be perfectly healthy, take one tablet of JUBOL every night.

"You would not need to use cosmetics to 'improve' your complexion if you followed my example and took JUBOL every night."

MEDICAL OPINION:

Sufferers from ECZEMA should bear in mind the fact that JUBOL has almost entirely superseded the use of ordinary purgatives and laxatives, owing to the regularity, constancy and unvarying action of this 'edificament.' No matter how stubborn the condition of constipation, or how irritated the intestine may be, JUBOL is always well tolerated.

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Late Professor of General and Comparative Physiology at the "École Supérieure des Sciences d'Alger."

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